The Translation Quality and Techniques in Bilingual Textbook of Economics for Seventh Grade of Junior High School

Akhmad Tarmizi Lubis[1], Anni Holila Pulungan[2], Didik Santoso[3]

[1,2,3]*English Applied Linguistics Study Program, Postgraduate School Universitas Negeri Medan, Medan, Indonesia*
Corresponding author. Email: akhmadtarmizi22@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The research dealt with economics used with the aims of the study were to describe translation quality in the bilingual textbook of Economic for Seventh Grade of Junior High School. The data of this study were economic used in bilingual textbook is written Suroso and Widigdo, R.A (2010). It was taken from the bilingual textbook "The Essential of Economics." It published by PT. Tiga Serangkai Pustaka Mandiri in 2010, The data were analyzed by using theory of Nababan. The result of this study showed that there were three aspects of quality namely the accuracy, the acceptability and the readability.

Keywords: translation quality, techniques, economics

1. INTRODUCTION

Translation regard to the rapid development of various aspects of human life such as economics, social, cultures, politics, and technology leads to global human interactions. Recently, an activity of enormous importance was translation. The result of translation contains of information that is needed by human for science and education such as textbook, newspapers, novels and tabloids.

One of translation innovative products can be seen is bilingual textbook which is used as teaching material at school. One of products is published bilingual textbook of economy. It should not be obstacle even it could be challenge for teacher and students increase the knowledge in learn about different language and economics term in different cultural element of a region.

The cultural elements of a region of the source language (SL) are the obstacles to translate need to be considered due to the fact that each region has its own cultural units that are different to each other. The cultural aspects including material, religion, social, organization, customs, activities, procedures, sign languages, and ecology are types of word that were difficult to find the equivalent [1].

The professionalism of translators and translation service institutions, either directly or indirectly are determined by the quality of the translation output. Accuracy, acceptability and readability are terms used in evaluating the translation to refer the source language (SL) and target language (TL) text equivalent or not. The concept of equivalence leads to an equality content or messages between two texts [2].

Accuracy consists of accurate, less accurate and inaccurate. Then acceptability consists of acceptable, less acceptable and not acceptable. And readability consists of high readability, moderate readability and low readability.

Based on preliminary data are used in bilingual textbook of economic for Seventh Grade of Junior High School by Suroso and Widigdo, R.A (2010), translation quality used are as follow:

SL: Human being is economics creature who has moral
TL: Manusia sebagai makhluk ekonomi yang bermoral
(page 7)

Based on translation above translation quality can be classified to accurate and acceptable but also moderate readability because makhluk ekonomi can be classified into moderate readability because it can be understood by the readers, but there are certain parts that must be read more than once to understand the translation.

SL: Growth is starting, economic reform.
TL: Pertumbuhan dimulai, reformasi ekonomi.

That translation sentences could be classified to accurate, not acceptable and low readability because the translation did not feel natural when it is read and difficult to understood by the readers. The target language translation more suitable with Pertumbuhan menandai reformasi ekonomi.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Defenition of Translation

Translation definitions are different according to the background and their perspective on the translation. Translation is defined as: (1) the replacement of the representation of a text in one language by representation of an equivalent text in a second language [3], (2) a product of text processing via the transferring of source language text into the target language text [4], (3) three definitions of "meaning" which are meant as a concept in the head of the speaker and the translation is the intuition and interpretation. However, according to the behaviorists and functionalists, "meaning" is a response towards an "input", the evaluation includes the response-based method [5], (4) an act of communication which attempts to relay, across cultural and linguistic boundaries, another act of communication which may have been intended for different purposes and different readers [6]. (5) the process of transferring a written text from a source language to a target language [7].

From the various translation definitions described above, it can be concluded that translation is a process of transferring the representation of meaning from the source text into the target text with maintain a message closest natural equivalent in the target language by using representation cultural entities in the source language-speaking country into the target language as a form of two-way communication.

2.2. Translation Quality

Meanwhile, translation quality is defined as (1) the major priority contains the element of "value" which is supposed to be the same between the source text and translated text [8], then (2) three aspects that need to be observed when assessing the quality of a translation result which are accuracy, acceptability, and readability [9].

Accuracy is the equivalence of the source text with the target text following equivalence refers to the compatibility of contents and text messages. Acceptability refers to whether a translation has been disclosed, in accordance with the rules, norms and culture that apply in the target language or not, both at the micro level and at the macro level. And readability aspect refers to how easily a translation text can be understood by the target readers [10].

Accuracy consist of three categories as (1) Accurate if the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or the source text are transferred accurately into the target language and there is no distortion of meaning at all. (2) Less accurate if most of the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or the source text have been transferred accurately into the target language, but there is still a distortion of meaning, translation of multiple meanings, or omitted meanings which then interfere with the wholeness of message. (3) Inaccurate if the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or the text of the source language are inaccurately transferred to the target language or omitted.

Acceptability also classified into three as (1) Acceptable if the translation feels natural, the technical terms used are common for the target readers, as well as phrases, clauses, and sentences used are in accordance with the target language rules. (2) Less acceptable if the translation generally feels natural, but there is little error in the use of technical terms, such as grammatical errors. And (3) Not acceptable if the translation does not feel natural when it is read. The technical terms used do not feel familiar to the target readers, as well as the phrases, clauses, and sentences used are not in accordance with the target language rules.

Then, readability also classified into three categories as (1) High readability, if words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or the translation text can be easily understood by the readers. (2) Moderate readability, if in general the translation can be understood by the readers, but there are certain parts that must be read more than once to understand the translation. (3) Low readability, if the translation is difficult to understand by the readers.

3. METHOD

This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative research. qualitative research is a research to understand a phenomenon that is experienced by the research subject holistically, presented in a description in a natural context, and uses variety of scientific methods [11]. In the qualitative research, the data obtained through a long research process is presented in a detailed, complete, and in-depth description to describe the situation or the actual research results.

Furthermore, by using a descriptive qualitative method, the data in this research has been analyzed the translation quality by theory of Nababan.

The data source in a qualitative research was very diverse, such as people, events, locations, objects, documents, or archives [12]. The data in this research

are two texts which are source text and its translation was taken from in bilingual book of economic for Seventh Grade of Junior High School.

The source of data of this research was The Essentials of Economic for Grade VII of Junior High School. It was written by Suroso and Rendro Adi Widigdo and published by PT. Tiga Serangkai Pustaka Mandiri in 2010. In the textbook English language was the source language and Indonesian language was the target language.

The data were collected by using documentary technique. For collecting data in which only the data that support the research question was taken, data instrument of collecting data need to get information based on purpose of the research. The instrument for the data collecting is documentary sheets [13].

The technique of data analysis of this study used interactive model. there are three steps used to analysis the data, they are data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification [14]. Data condensation was done by process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming the data. In data display step, the data were displaying in table to ease the readers understood the data. The words and phrases were classified into types of translation quality in table analysis. To draw conclusion and verify the data, it was done by studying the theory. In conclusion and verification, the researcher clarified and concluded that there was new classify of translation quality out of Nababan's theory.

To score data analysis translation quality of the textbook by using average calculation [15] as follow:

$$X = \frac{\Sigma X}{n}$$

With; X = average value; x = Number of datas; and n = number of validators.

And for the rubric parameter to measure the quality of the translation scale 1 to 3 is presented as table 1, table 2 and table 3 below:

Table 1. The assessment parameter of translation accuracy

Parameter Category	Score
Accurate	3
Less Accurate	2
Inaccurate	1

Table 2. The assessment parameter of translation acceptable

Parameter Category	Score
Acceptable	3
Less Acceptable	2
Not Acceptable	1

Table 3. The assessment parameter of translation readability

Parameter Category	Score
High Readability	3
Moderate Readability	2
Low Readability	1

In this study scale used is 1 to 3 where 1 is the lowest and 3 is the highest. From the parameter above was totalled to scale the average of accuracy, acceptability and readability.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The result has been carried out and calculated from data table of documentary sheet of containing words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or the source language to the target language which total numbers of the data was 58. The result could be showed as accuracy, acceptability and readability as table 4, table 5 and table 6 below:
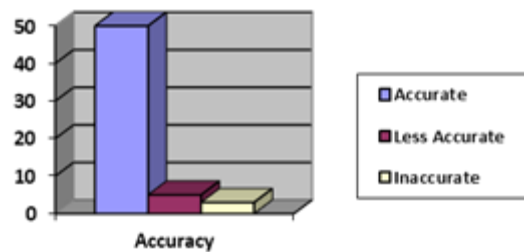
Table 4. Accuracy

Category	n	Score	X
Accurate	50	3	150
Less Accurate	5	2	10
Inaccuracy	3	1	3
	58		163

Average:

$$X = \frac{\Sigma X}{n} = \frac{163}{58} = 2,81$$

In this study, from total numbers of the data was 58. It is classified into accurate was 50, less accurate was 5 and inaccurate was 3 with average 2.81. For detail distribution of finding is shown as Figure 1 below:

Figure 1 Accuracy

Table 5. Acceptability

Category	n	Score	X
Acceptable	52	3	156
Less Acceptable	4	2	8
Not Acceptable	2	1	2
	58		166

Average:

$$X = \frac{\Sigma X}{n} = \frac{166}{58} = 2,86$$

In this study, from total numbers of the data was 58. It classified into acceptable was 52, less acceptable was 4 and not acceptable was 2 with average 2.86. For detail distribution of finding is shown as Figure 2 below:
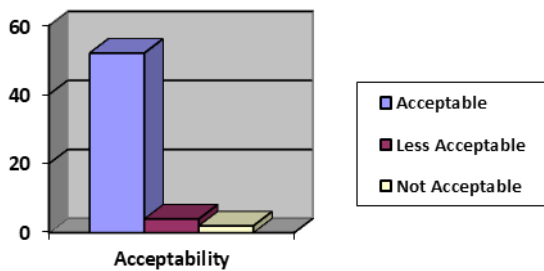

Figure 2 Acceptability

Table 6. Readability

Category	n	Score	X
High	49	3	147
Moderate	6	2	12
Low	3	1	3
	58		162

Average:

$$X = \frac{\sum X}{n} = \frac{147}{58} = 2,79$$

From total numbers of the data was 58. It classified into high readability was 49, moderate readability was 6 and not low readability was 3 with average 2.79. For detail distribution of finding is shown as Figure 3 below:
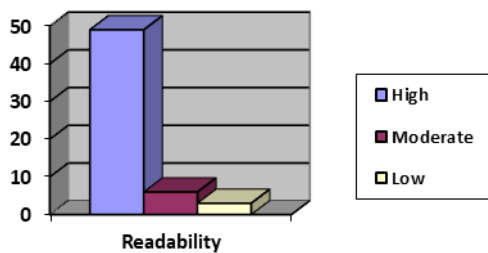

Figure 3 Readabillty

Based on data analysis, the findings of this study could be seen when the data accurate it could be less acceptable even moderate or low readability. It also applied to acceptability and readability. But almost of the data were in highest score.

5. CONCLUSION

The Translation Quality in Bilingual Textbook of Economic in scale 1 to 3 were translated in good translation with the average of accuracy 2,81, acceptability 2,86 and readability 2,79. It indicated that the translators tend to introduce English as source language and Indonesian as target language with high understanding economics term in both culture of region. And it indicated that Translation Quality in Bilingual Textbook of Economic is high quality.

REFERENCES

[1] P. Newmark, "A Text Book of Translation," Hertfordshire: Prentice Hall International, 1988.

[2] M. R. Nababan, A. Nuraeni and Sumardiono. "Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan," Jurnal Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra Vol. 24 No. 1, 2012, pp. 39-57.

[3] R. T. Bell, "Translation and Translating: Theory and Practice," London: Longman, 1991.

[4] W. Koller, "The concept of Equivalence and the Object of Translation Studies," Target, Vol. 7 No. 2, 1995, pp. 191-222.

[5] J. House, "Translation Quality Assessment: Linguistic Description versus Social Evaluation. Journal Meta, Vol. 46 No.2, 2001, pp. 243-257.

[6] B. Hatim, and I. Mason, "Translator as Communicator," London dan New York: Routledge, 1997.

[7] B. Hatim, and M. Jeremy, "Translation: An advanced resource boo," UK: Psychology Press, 2004.

[8] C. Schaffner, "From Good to Functionally Appropriate," Assessing Translation Quality. Journal Current Issues in Language & Society, Vol, No. 1, 1997.

[9] M. Nababan, A. Nuraeni and Sumardiono. "Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan," Jurnal Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra Vol. 24 No. 1, 2012, pp. 39-57.

[10] M. R. Nababan, "Teori Menerjemahkan Bahasa Inggris," Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 1999.

[11] Moleong, and J. Lexy, "Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif," Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2001.

[12] H. B. Sutopo, "Metode Penelitian Kualitatif: Dasar Teori dan Terapannya Dalam Penelitian," Surakarta: Universitas Sebelas Maret, 2002.

[13] M. B. Miles, A.M. Huberman, and J. Saldana, "Qualitative Data Analysis, A Methods Sourcebook, Edition 3," USA: Sage Publications. Terjemahan Tjetjep Rohindi Rohidi, UI-Press, 2014.

[14] R. C. Bogdan, and S. K. Biklen, "Qualitative Research for Education: An Introduction to Theory and Methods," Allyn and Bacon, Inc.: Boston London, 1982.

[15] Sudjana, "Metode Statistika," Bandung: Tarsito, 2005.